

DAILY REPORT
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Vol I No 092

13 May 1987

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FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDUCTS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFINGKim Il-song To Visit 'Soon'

OW130828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), will soon pay an official goodwill visit to China, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Kim is invited by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Qiao Shi, Wu Xueqian Trips

OW130844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi of the State Council will pay a goodwill visit to Burma, Nepal and Bangladesh from May 23 to June 5 at the invitation of the governments of the three countries.

This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will pay an official goodwill visit to Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Algeria and Ivory Coast from May 21 to June 4 at the invitation of the governments of these countries.

It was also announced that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, Boh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, will pay a goodwill visit to China from May 26 to June 4.

'TEXT' OF DISARMAMENT WORKING PAPER AT UN

OW091030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0949 GMT 9 May 87

[Text of working paper "Basic Position of the Chinese Delegation on Conventional Disarmament" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the working paper "Basic Position of the Chinese Delegation on Conventional Disarmament," which was submitted to the U.N. Disarmament Commission today.

1. While emphasis is made on nuclear disarmament, the importance and urgency of conventional disarmament must not be overlooked. In fact, there exist between them organic relations.

-- Conventional and nuclear armaments form the basic components of the military capacity of both superpowers as well as the two major military alliances that confront each other.

-- With the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive. During the 40 odd years since the second world war, millions of lives have been lost in regional wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons.

-- There is no insurmountable barrier between a conventional war and a nuclear one. If a conventional war should break out in a region where nuclear and conventional arms are concentrated on a large scale, it is highly possible that it would escalate into a nuclear war.

-- Conventional arms are often used as means of intervention, subversion, aggression and occupation against sovereign states.

-- The lion's share of nearly one trillion U.S. dollars in military expenditure worldwide goes to conventional arms, consuming huge amounts of resources which otherwise might be used to benefit mankind. It is particularly intolerable that the arms race should take away so many valuable resources when the world is still beset with hunger and poverty.

Therefore, it is totally necessary that drastic reduction of conventional armaments should be pursued along with nuclear disarmament.

2. The global conventional arms race is a race between the superpowers which possess the largest and most sophisticated conventional arsenals. Bearing a special responsibility for the process of conventional armaments reductions, these two countries should take the lead in halting forthwith the conventional arms race, particularly the research, development [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0759 GMT on 9 May provides the following Pinyin transliteration and standard telegraph codes for "research, development": yan jiu fa zhan 4242 4496 4099 1455], testing, production, deployment and stockpiling of new types of conventional weapons, and reducing their conventional armaments and armed forces substantially, first and foremost their new, heavy offensive conventional arms. After reduction takes effect, the weapons involved should be destroyed on the spot while forces disbanded. Neither should be transferred to other areas.

3. The two major military alliances should work to reach agreement through serious negotiations on drastic reduction of conventional armaments in Europe, a region known to have a high concentration of conventional weapons, with a view to achieving a military balance at the lower level. In the meantime, the conventional armaments of the superpowers in other parts of the world should also be substantially reduced. This is essential to world peace and security.

4. The conventional arms of all countries should not be used other than for self-defense. Every country should undertake to refrain from the threat or use of force in its international relations, and from armed intervention, aggression or military occupation against others with its conventional armed forces. All acts of armed intervention, aggression and military occupation against other countries must be stopped, and all troops engaged in aggression or occupation against other countries must be withdrawn. With the progress in conventional disarmament, all troops stationed in other countries should be withdrawn and all military bases in other countries dismantled.

5. Every country is entitled to take part, on an equal footing, in the consideration, negotiation and settlement of the question relating to conventional disarmament.

6. Every conventional disarmament agreement should contain provisions on necessary and effective measures of international verification.

7. The central role of the United Nations in the field of conventional disarmament should be brought into full play. Negotiations on conventional disarmament could be conducted either multilaterally or bilaterally. In either case, however, the United Nations should be kept informed of the development in these negotiations. In addition to the continued regular deliberation by the United Nations Disarmament Commission on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, the conference on disarmament should also start as early as possible to tackle the issue of conventional disarmament.

ARTICLE VIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS

OW110924 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 27 Apr 87 p 10

[Article by Wan Di: "Arms Control: Sun Peeps Through the Clouds"]

[Text] The deadlock in U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations seems to have finally been breached. During his three-day visit to the Soviet Union, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz offered a formal response to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to open talks on removing short-range missiles from Europe, which would pave the way for an agreement to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He explained the American stance on this matter in detail. Though differences remain, both sides say they are closer to an accord on this issue and agreed to leave Euromissile reductions and verification to negotiators at the Geneva talks, which are to open next month.

The Euromissile deal, which has taken shape since last October's summit in Iceland, means removing Soviet SS-20 and U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles from Europe. But each side would retain 100 warheads elsewhere. In February, the Soviets dropped their demand for a link between Euromissiles and the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Despite the change, the U.S. insisted on linking the Euromissile pact to a deal on short-range missiles in the belief that removing Euromissiles would leave the Soviets with a great advantage in short-range weapons.

On the eve of Shultz's Moscow visit, a message came from Gorbachev in Prague that negotiations on short-range missiles should run concurrently with talks on the intermediate nuclear force (INF) in Europe. Gorbachev's new overtures received a reserved welcome from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who said, "We have never believed in linking those two weapons systems, but we have believed negotiations should be simultaneous."

The main block to a complete success of the Moscow talks is the U.S. reservation about Gorbachev's new offer. Shultz said at a press conference following his Moscow visit that Washington has the right to develop short-range missiles and deploy them in numbers approximately equal to those of the Soviet Union before an agreement to set ceilings on the number of such missiles is reached. The U.S. side has long referred to destroying all INF worldwide instead of removing only Euromissiles. But this time Shultz said that if the Soviets insist that each side retain 100 warheads outside Europe, the United States might have to keep the Soviets company. Finally, it is most important for the U.S. to consult with its allies about Gorbachev's new offer before any accord can be hammered out.

During this U.S.-Soviet talks, Gorbachev also made a new suggestion about SDI, saying Moscow would not object to any sort of land-based testing of the system. In addition, he explained clearly for the first time the meaning of the term "laboratory," which has been the subject of wrangling by both sides since the Iceland summit. Gorbachev pointed out that it meant SDI research work could be carried out on the ground -- "in institutes, at proving grounds, at plants." Gorbachev's statement on SDI was a response to Reagan's decision just before Shultz's visit to trim the time limit for observing the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty from 10 to 5 years. Gorbachev called his new offer a compromise decision and final effort.

Gorbachev replied to an invitation by U.S. President Reagan to visit Washington by expressing interest. He said he hoped for a summit this year but needed "serious business" to justify the trip. He said that since he was not near retirement, he could not travel just for pleasure. Observers noted that Gorbachev would only go to Washington to sign an accord on medium-range missiles, otherwise he would not.

Shultz's visit was shadowed by quarrels over "penetration" of each nation's embassies, the outgrowth of a sex-and-spy scandal in the U.S. embassy in Moscow. "But when he left for Western Europe to informalities of his talks with the Soviets, the climate seemed brighter, thanks to new hopes for arms control.

DEFENSE UNIVERSITY CHIEF ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

OW110754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Washington, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhen, president of the National Defense University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his party arrived in Washington today for a nine-day visit in the United States.

Zhang Zhen is making the visit at the invitation of Lieutenant General Bradley Hosmer, president of the National Defense University of the United States.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS 'UNPOPULAR' U.S. TRADE BILL

HK110300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 87 p 6

[Commentary by correspondent Jing Xianfa (2529 2009 3127): "An Unpopular Bill"]

[Text] Washington, 8 May -- The U.S. Senate Finance Committee passed a trade bill on 7 May which is to be submitted to a Senate vote. Since this bill is more or less similar to one passed by the House of Representatives at the end of April, people cannot but express concern over the intentions of U.S. trade policy.

According to this bill, the U.S. Government will take as its criterion the commodity prices of the market economy countries that export the most to the United States as its standard for deciding on the prices of similar commodities exported to the United States by so-called non-market economy countries. In other words, regarding the prices of commodities exported to the United States by China and other countries, reference has to be made to the prices for similar commodities exported there from major Western industrial countries such as Japan and Canada; if the prices are lower than this standard, the U.S. Commerce Department will impose sanctions on them for "dumping."

This extremely unreasonable law fundamentally reflects the attempt of U.S. domestic trade protectionist forces to shift to other trading countries the trade contradictions between the United States and its major Western trading partners, which can hardly be reconciled. As everyone knows, America's chief trade competitors are Japan, Canada, and other Western industrial countries; these countries accounted for three-fourths of the \$170 billion U.S. trade deficit last year, Japan alone accounting for one-third. This is why the United States has recently been at daggers drawn with Japan and other principal trading partners. Since there are ultimate limits to the pressure that the United States can put on its allies, while the trade situation as a whole can hardly be fundamentally changed within the near future, certain people in Congress have resorted to an impatient move for instant success and benefit, by applying so-called "anti-dumping" measures to rapidly reverse the trade imbalance.

The demand that all countries should refer to the standard regulated prices of market economy countries actually means erecting non-tariff barriers against goods from the developing countries. As everyone knows, the main reason why goods from developing countries such as China can hold some ground in the American market is that their production costs are comparatively low. The "anti-dumping" clauses in the Senate Finance Committee's bill mean in fact imposing an artificial price increase on goods shipped to the United States by China and other developing countries, and then proceeding to attain the goal of excluding these goods from the U.S. market. [paragraph continues]

As PRC Ambassador to the United States Han Xu pointed out in his recent letter to the leaders of the two houses of Congress and the government departments concerned: Demanding that China export its cameras at the price of the Japanese "Canon" or its perfumes at the price of the French "Chanel" amounts to terminating trade exchanges between China and the United States.

It should be mentioned that by including China in the list of anti-dumping targets, the bill not only discriminates against China as a developing country but also ignores the history of the development of Sino-U.S. trade. For reasons known to all, U.S.-China trade was practically zero 15 years ago. Since the "Shanghai Communiqué" was signed, and especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, trade between the two countries has developed steadily; last year it was worth \$7.3 billion. From the establishment of diplomatic relations up to now, the United States has imported a total of \$14 billion worth of goods from China, while exporting \$31.4 billion worth of goods to China, thereby enjoying a trade surplus of \$17.4 billion over China. It is evident from this that there is no reason why the United States should equate China with countries enjoying trade surpluses over the United States on the grounds that Chinese exports there have risen too fast.

In fact, many people with breadth of vision in the government and among the public are worried that the United States is "lifting a rock to drop in its own feet." According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the "anti-dumping" bill may very well bring retaliation against the United States. Apart from that, some private businesses hold that since gross per-capita output in the industrial countries far exceeds that in the developing countries, the U.S. Government should allow the latter to set their prices in accordance with the "fair value" of the goods, to reflect the discrepancy in gross per-capita output. Sullivan, chairman of the national committee for U.S.-China trade, told reporters: "The 'anti-dumping bill' amendment is an unhappy event in U.S.-China trade. The United States should determine its trade policies for China in light of that country's actual conditions."

One does not necessarily benefit from injuring others. The surge of U.S. protectionism in the 1920's caused a disaster for the American people. Those people who are vigorously preaching trade protectionism should absorb this lesson to avoid following the same old disastrous road.

USSR, THAI FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

OW121806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1754 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union reaffirmed its backing to the Vietnamese regime in Kampuchea during Soviet-Thai talks in Moscow, according to a Soviet spokesman today.

At talks with the visiting Thai foreign minister on Monday Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said, "Any settlement without the participation of that country's current leadership would be built on sand."

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Shevardnadze held talks Monday on bilateral relations and the international situation, the Kampuchean issue in particular.

The Soviet side held that "the policy of national reconciliation and concord" by the Heng Samrin regime "lays the groundwork for efforts towards a political settlement," the spokesman said.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Soviet Union continue to hold differing views on the Kampuchean problem, according to a Thai source here.

Sitthi reaffirmed the position of the ASEAN towards the Kampuchean issue, the source said.

ASEAN has been pressing for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea since Vietnam invaded and installed the Heng Samrin regime in late 1978.

The six-member ASEAN maintains that the Soviets could pressure Vietnam into accepting its proposals, as Moscow provides positive military and economic assistance to Vietnam.

Sitthi, who arrived here Sunday for a three-day official visit, also had talks with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov today.

Sitthi and Aristov signed an agreement to establish a joint Soviet-Thai commission on trade between the two governments.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, Shevardnadze invited the Thai prime minister to visit the Soviet Union next year, Gerasimov told reporters.

AI ZHISHENG MEETS, FETES SOVIET RADIO-TV GROUP

OW111152 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] On the evening of 8 May, Ai Zhisheng, PRC minister of radio, cinema, and television, met in the residence for foreign guests a delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting headed by Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, its deputy chairman. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

After the meeting Ai Zhisheng hosted a banquet for the esteemed Soviet guests. Ai Zhisheng said at the banquet: We are glad to see that the cooperation between the PRC and the Soviet Union in the economic, trade, sports, cultural, and other spheres has been growing daily in recent years, and friendly contacts between the two countries in the field of radio and television have also brought their first results. Ai Zhisheng emphasized: I am confident that this visit by the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting will certainly give a new impetus to cooperation between the radio and television bodies of the two countries and will make an even larger contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Deputy Chairman Popov said: We very highly assess the very fact that our delegation was invited to the PRC. Indeed, our communications and contacts acquire a special significance just now, when both our parties and both our peoples are doing tremendous work on restructuring, further progress, and perfection of the socialist community with consideration of all specific national features of every country.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were Ma Qingxiong, PRC vice minister of radio, cinema, and television, and responsible officials of the interested parties, as well as Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

In the morning of 8 May, Ma Qingxiong, PRC vice minister of radio, cinema, and television, and the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of radio and television.

EXPelled KYODO REPORTER VIOLATED CHINESE LAW

OW121040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1025 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Shuitsu Henmi, a Japanese journalist stationed in Beijing by the KYODO News Service, was ordered to leave China and left the country yesterday.

"On May 8, a Chinese state security bureau ordered Henmi to leave China within a set period," an official from the Beijing Municipal Bureau of State Security told XINHUA today.

He said, "The decision was made because Henmi had been engaged in activities incompatible with his status as a journalist, and he was in violation of Chinese laws and relevant provisions during his stay here."

"Henmi obtained a lot of confidential information by illegal means," the official added.

According to the official, Henmi filed an "exclusive story" from Beijing this January 25, which included detailed excerpts of a confidential document of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, giving the source as a "reliable Chinese person".

The official said, "This 'reliable Chinese person,' who has now been detained, is a staff member named Tang Dadi working in a Chinese Government department."

"At Henmi's request," the official went on, "Tang provided internal secrets on a number of occasions, and Henmi worked out a method for secretly contacting Tang."

"When Tang had urgent classified information for Henmi, he could make an appointment with Henmi through a third person at any time," the official explained.

The official said, "Henmi paid Tang 500 yuan monthly (about 135 U.S. dollars) in foreign exchange certificates for his services, and Tang would sign receipts prepared beforehand."

"As a cover-up, Henmi wrote 'monthly pay for Chinese language teaching' on the receipts," the official went on, "but Tang admitted never teaching him Chinese, and said the money he received was in payment for turning over China's internal information to Henmi."

The official said, "Last February 16, Henmi published confidential Documents 1, 2, 3 (1987) of the CPC Central Committee, and reported these documents were 'disclosed' by a senior leading official of the CPC in a meeting with journalists from the KYODO News Service and two other foreign news organizations stationed in Beijing."

Investigations have shown Henmi's statement is a lie, designed to cover his illegal acquisition of China's internal secrets to confuse the public and debase China's reputation.

The official disclosed, "Henmi also obtained other important confidential information about China by illegal means during his stay here."

The official expressed his appreciation to the many foreign journalists stationed in Beijing, including Japanese journalists, by saying, "Foreign journalists have done a great deal of objective reporting on China, and have promoted mutual understanding between the Chinese people and peoples of other countries."

"Henmi has time and again stolen China's internal secrets and published them," the official said, "and this behavior is not permitted in any country."

"The KYODO News Service has said Henmi's actions are 'within the scope of normal news-gathering activities,'" the official said, "but in face of the evidence, this statement is not worth refuting."

"Any journalist who knows the basics of his profession, knows disregarding the laws and regulations of the host country and obtaining important secrets belonging to a sovereign state by illegal means and reporting them is completely incompatible with normal news-gathering and the status as a journalist," the official said.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE RETIRED EXPERTS LEADER

OW121205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Zhen met Toshio Urabe, president of the Japan Silver Volunteers, Inc., and his wife here today.

The Japan Silver Volunteers, Inc., is the biggest organization of retired experts in Japan, which has since 1984 helped China with technical transformation of enterprises, scientific researches and management improvement.

CHEN MUHUA, NAKASONE DISCUSS FINANCIAL EXCHANGES

OW081754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhan called for further financial exchanges with Japan, at a meeting here today with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Chen, also governor of the People's Bank of China, said China will try its best to promote exports to Japan in a bid to reduce its six-billion-U.S.-dollar trade deficit with Tokyo.

Chen said she hopes Japan will reciprocate with increased imports from China.

Chen arrived in Osaka late last month to attend the 20th annual meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) April 27 to 29.

During their talks, Nakasone said increased bilateral trade depends on stability in currencies and exchange rates. He said he hopes the Bank of Japan will make further efforts to promote Japanese financial exchanges with China.

Nakasone also extended his congratulations on China's election to the ADB board of directors at the Osaka meeting.

Chen and her party leave here this afternoon for home.

ZHOU GUCHENG MEETS JAPANESE PEACE ADVOCATES 9 MAY

OW110820 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met a group of Japanese people's peace movement activists led by Sadao Nakabayashi, honorary president of the Japan Council of Livelihood Cooperative Associations, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 9 May. The nine-member delegation of the Japanese people's peace movement is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association of Peace and Disarmament.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng and the Japanese guests frankly exchanged their views on peace and peace movement.

DPRK CONDEMNED 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-ROK MILITARY PLANS

OW120604 Beijing XINHUA in English 0554 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (XINHUA) — The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today condemned the United States and South Korea for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The condemnation from the DPRK's Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said the U.S. and South Korea used the excuse of the security needs of the 1988 Olympics games in Seoul to increase their armed presence.

Early this month, the U.S. and South Korea held a "military committee meeting" and the "annual security consultative meeting" in Washington. Military measures such as improving the "early warning system," a rapid deployment of U.S. reinforcements in an "emergency" and new "urgent communications network" were discussed, the KCNA said.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting, they announced that the U.S. Pacific fleet will remain in South Korea waters during the summer Olympics. As well, the U.S.-South Korean annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises will be intensified in next two years, KCNA said.

These military moves are "extremely dangerous" and could bring the peninsula to the brink of war, the KCNA declared.

The statement reiterated that the DPRK has no intention of invading the South nor any idea of intervening in events in South Korea.

These extremely provocative military steps contradicts the "conciliatory step" toward Korea made by the U.S. some time ago. They also go against America's hopes for "North-South dialogue" to relax regional tensions, it said.

"If the United States truly wanted improvement of the relations between the DPRK and itself and dialogue between the north and south of Korea, it should have refrained from pursuing military confrontation with U.S. and aggravating the North-South relations," the statement said.

ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES OUTGOING SRV ENVOY 9 MAY

OW091056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh here this afternoon.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SINGAPORE ECONOMICS CONSULTANT

OW091752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China's policies of reform and opening to the outside world will be further developed.

He made the remark at a meeting with Dr. Goh Keng Swee, from Singapore and consultant to the Chinese Government on opening the economies of coastal cities and tourism.

During the meeting Goh Keng Swee spoke highly of the progress of China's special economic zones and open coastal cities and the improvements made in the investment environment.

He also offered some constructive suggestions which Zhao Ziyang appreciated.

Zhao also briefed the guest on China's situation.

Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu attended the meeting.

Dr. Goh Keng Swee arrived here May 5 after visiting Shenzhen, Xiamen, Fuzhou, and Dalian.

XINHUA VIEWS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW VISIT

OW100738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 10 May 87

["News Analysis: Preview of Thai Foreign Minister's Moscow Tour (by Huang Yong)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Not much optimistic forecast was attempted by public opinion here for Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's four-day Moscow visit beginning this morning.

According to a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sitthi's tour is to assess the Soviet Government's attitude on the Kampuchean problem, to reaffirm to Soviet leaders the stand of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the issue, and to expand bilateral trade.

Before his Soviet tour, Sitthi has had consultations with officials of the other five ASEAN countries -- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore -- for setting forth the stand taken by the association on the Kampuchean question.

ASEAN countries demand that the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea be withdrawn, and that the Kampuchean problem be solved in accordance with the eight-point proposal set forth by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The proposal calls for the formation of a four-party coalition government including the Heng Samrin faction.

During the tour, Sitthi is expected to urge the Soviet Union to play a major role in finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem. It is believed that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea would be impossible if the Soviet Union had stopped its military supplies to Hanoi.

Sitthi will reportedly express the hope that the Soviet Union will further explain the statement made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last July, which claimed that the Soviet Union wanted to improve its ties with Asian countries.

ASEAN countries have stated that if the Soviet Union does not change its attitude toward the issue of Kampuchea, it has to accept that its relations with ASEAN will not improve.

During his visit to Thailand late March, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze claimed, perhaps for the first time, that foreign troops should withdraw from Kampuchea.

Also for the first time, the Soviet minister was of the opinion that the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan may be a model in solving the Kampuchean conflict. But Shevardnadze did not offer any new proposal on the Kampuchean issue.

Before Shevardnadze's Asia-Pacific tour, there were speculations that Moscow was in an attempt to find a "breakthrough" for both the Afghanistan and Kampuchean problems, but now observers here point out there is no indication that Moscow's position on the two issues would change drastically in the near future.

The Soviet Union, a main military supporter of Vietnam, has strategic benefits vested in the country, in particular the military base in Cam Ranh Bay.

The Kampuchean problem also affected the trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union, another topic Siddhi will discuss with his Soviet hosts. Siddhi's 40-member team include 21 leading businessmen, it was reported.

Both Thailand and the Soviet Union have expressed desire to expand bilateral trade.

During his recent stay here last month when he participated in a U.N. meeting, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov told Thai officials that his country wants Thailand to buy more Soviet goods.

He also offered to set up a joint Thai-Soviet committee on trade and economic cooperation, to which Thailand has agreed in principle.

Thailand, affected by the protectionist policies of Western countries, is seeking new markets in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. However, observers here say Thailand, a frontline country, is not likely to improve relations with Moscow, including trade relations, before the Kampuchean problem is settled.

XINHUA REVIEWS PHILIPPINE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

OW091812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1752 GMT 9 May 87

[**"Roundup: Philippine Legislative Elections To Be Held as Scheduled -- (by Chen Shupei)" -- XINHUA headline**]

[Text] Manila, May 9 (XINHUA) — The May 11 legislative elections in the Philippines, the first under the government of President Corazon Aquino, will be held as scheduled.

President Aquino has been carrying the brunt of the campaign for the 24 senate candidates of the ruling coalition. Today's rally of the ruling coalition here, which drew the biggest crowd since the campaign started, capped the administration's 60-day political campaign which sent her to 36 towns and cities all over the country.

Mammoth rallies were also held by opposition parties in the past two days here to campaign for their candidates.

According to the Commission on Elections (Comelec), the 60-day senatorial and congressional campaign period ends tonight and voting time will be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. next Monday.

25 million voters are expected to go to their precincts to vote for 24 senators and 200 congressmen.

The 24 senatorial seats will be elected nationwide, while among the 250 representatives, 200 will be elected by district with the rest chosen by the president.

President Aquino has announced May 11-12 as special non-working holidays, allowing the voters to cast their votes.

Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer predicted an 85-90 percent turnout of voters on Monday's polls, saying if many voted in last February's plebiscite on the Constitution, more will vote as now there are candidates.

A two-day liquor ban will be enforced from midnight today until Monday midnight in connection with the elections. The ban is designed to instill sobriety among the voters when they cast their votes Monday.

Police in Manila are ordered to arrest violators of the ban which prohibits the sale, distribution and consumption of all kinds of liquor, including beer.

Mrs. Aquino has ordered the military to ensure the elections proceeding peacefully and orderly. She also asked them not to take sides in the coming elections to ensure free and honest balloting.

Some 48 election-related violence incidents have been reported in the campaign period, resulting in 50 people killed.

The Armed Forces have been placed on red alert as of today to prepare for any emergency. The Comelec has placed 11 critical areas in the country under its control because of intense political rivalry there.

Analysts say that it is difficult to predict the result of the elections since it is not easy for each voter to finish writing the names of 24 senators and one congressman.

Education Secretary Lourdes Quisumbing predicted a 20-4 victory for the administration's senatorial candidates. She said the worst that could happen would be an 18-6 victory by the ruling coalition.

But analysts estimate that the ruling coalition can get 13 to 18 seats in the Senate and the opposition 6 to 11.

Local government secretary said 70 of the 200 congressional bets may be won by the opposition.

The big number of aspirants in Monday's legislative races -- 84 bets for 24 senatorial seats and 1,887 candidates fighting over 200 seats in the lower house -- indicates a nation's thirst for a popular election which will be the most fiercely contested in the nation's history.

It is a crucial step in the country's march toward political stability and economic recovery.

With the election of a bicameral congress, the country will be back to tripartite system of government, with all branches -- the executive, the legislative and the judicial -- being co-equal and coordinated.

"This is our first election in over 15 years," President Aquino said. "I want it to be the best we have had in our history. I want it to be model of future elections -- honest, orderly and fair," Mrs. Aquino stated.

WIDENING SPLIT IN KABUL RULING PARTY ANALYZED

OW130712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 13 May 87

[**"News Analysis: Split Sharpens Within Kabul Ruling Party (by Tang Shuifu)" -- XINHUA headline**]

[Text] Islamabad, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Split has intensified within the ruling party of the Kabul regime, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, with former party chief Babrak Karmal leaving for Moscow for "medical treatment" recently.

Karmal's departure, however, is seen by analysts here as a forced exile due to his sharp dispute with present party chief Najibullah rather than for health reason.

Karmal was swept to power by the Soviet Union after its invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. But he was forced to abandon his position to Najibullah by Moscow last May because of his failure to win popular support from Afghans and inability to subdue the Afghan resistance forces.

When Najibullah came to power, the Kabul ruling party had already split into two factions, the Parcham (Banner) led by Persian-speaking people from the north and Khalq (People) dominated by the Pashto speakers from the south. With the advent of Najibullah, it suffered another setback when the ruling Parcham faction split again into pro-Najibullah and pro-Karmal elements as Karmal still commanded a level of popularity within the party.

The support for Karmal, 58, has remained since he lost the party leadership while Najibullah has failed to win respect, partly due to his relative youth in a Moslem society where elders are traditional leaders.

Najibullah, former head of the Afghan secret police (Khad), has reshuffled the cabinet several times since he assumed power, aiming to strengthen his hands and purge the pro-Karmal elements.

Among those dismissed included Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and Defense Minister Nazar Mohammad who were appointed by Karmal, former president of the Revolutionary Council.

Najibullah's move has triggered a wide resentment among Karmal's supporters, resulting in a wave of sabotage activities and violence. Clashes have repeatedly occurred between pro-Najibullah and pro-Karmal elements. Consequently, the situation in the ruling party has worsened instead of improving.

When the Kabul regime's so-called six-month "unilateral ceasefire" took effect on January 15, pro-Karmal elements attempted to plot a coup to overthrow the party chief. It was thwarted by the Soviet troops later.

On May 4, the day after Kabul announced Karmal's departure for Moscow, two bombs exploded in the capital in what Western diplomats believed to be "a show of resentment" by Karmal's supporters who feared his exile is permanent.

Besides the split in the ruling faction, division between Parcham and Khalq in the party has also intensified. Najibullah's faction is being challenged by the powerful Khalq under the patronage of Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy.

The Khalqis are strengthening their grip on key positions of the government in Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan. In the provinces bordering Pakistan, most of the district secretaries belonging to the Parcham faction have been replaced by Khalqis. A number of Khalqis, who were imprisoned in the Kabul central jail, have been released under the pressure by the rival faction.

Reports reaching here from Afghanistan disclosed that some party members from both factions were found dead in the suburbs of Kabul in mid April.

Diplomats here noted that Najibullah is facing difficulties in coping with the increasing influence of the Khalqis because he is not capable of ironing out differences within the ruling party.

In a recent Moscow television program "International Panorama", Najibullah was sharply criticized for the first time since he took over as the party chief. This gives rise to the speculation that a possible change could be in the offing in the ruling party of Afghanistan.

3 SRI LANKAN UNIVERSITIES CLOSED AFTER UNREST

OW130051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0014 GMT 13 May 87

[("Round-up: Student Unrest Prevails in Sri Lanka by Zhao Xinkao and Liu Ruping") -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Colombo, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Colombo University was declared out of bounds to students with immediate effect and all hostelers were instructed to vacate their premises by 6:00 p.m. today.

This decision was taken by the council of the university at a special meeting yesterday as university student unrest has continued for the last two weeks since May Day, and there are no signs of settlement.

Universities of Peradeniya, Ruhuna and Sri Jayewardenepura had been closed indefinitely yesterday until further notice.

Now only Moratuwa and Kelaniya Universities are functioning partially since a part of lecturers and students are persisting in their boycott-class campaign.

The nationwide student unrest has paralyzed all universities since May Day when the police baton-charged and teargased and finally opened fire at demonstrators who were in defiance of the government ban on May Day celebrations. The shooting killed two people including one university student.

In protesting against police shooting, university students boycotted classes, pasted slogans and held demonstrations in campuses. Armed police squads surrounded universities, rushed into university premises and arrested a number of students.

Thereafter, students in Colombo, Sri Jayewardenepura and Peradeniya Universities took some teachers as hostages in demand for the release of their arrested schoolmates.

Although all the teacher hostages were released by the students after police freed the arrested students, yet normal atmosphere of teaching and studying no longer exists in the campuses.

University staff and lecturers had refused to start work until they were guaranteed security and a peaceful atmosphere is resumed.

Students belonging to various student unions had different opinions on further actions. Some favored continued boycott-class campaign saying that the situation in the university worsened as a result of the police intervention and arrest of innocent students. They said tension would be reduced in police were removed from their positions around the universities.

They explained the reason of holding lecturers hostage as a result of police threat to open fire on student demonstrators.

Some others urged teachers to resume class. They requested that the campus be kept open.

For fear of uncontrolled situation, university authorities made decisions to close down the campuses indefinitely until the unrest is defused.

Government authorities were watching the situation closely. Armed police squads were deployed outside campus. Officials from the Higher Education Ministry discussed a collective decision regarding the universities' reopening. The decision might be arrived at only when the tension dies down.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DUTCH PRIME MINISTER LUBBERS

Meets Press in Beijing

OW121414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands described his talks with his Chinese hosts and colleagues in Beijing as "very friendly, intensive and open."

At a press conference this afternoon, Lubbers said, "During our stay in Beijing we have discussed bilateral relations and a number of international issues with Chinese leaders."

He noted, "The relations between China and the Netherlands are developing well, and both sides agree it is because of our mutual open policies."

"We have found plenty of common ground on which our bilateral relations can be intensified and expanded," he added.

On bilateral economic relations and trade, Lubbers said his impression is, "Things are developing quite well, and we see an increase in China's exports to the Netherlands and through the Netherlands to the European Community."

"We did discuss the possibilities of expanding relations, and we need, of course, a stable climate in our relationship which is now available", he added.

On the international situation, Lubbers said, "We are satisfied to note, concerning the problems that still have to be overcome, a certain optimism on the part of China and the Netherlands still prevails."

When asked whether China's current drive to criticise bourgeois liberalization will affect the country's economic relations with other countries, Lubbers said, "I don't think it will at all."

Chinese leaders have made it very clear China is determined to pursue its present policies.

"In fact," he said, "this means China will go on opening its economy and will continue its modernization programs."

Hosts Banquet for Zhao Ziyang

OW121535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) — Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang both describe recent meetings, talks and discussions as "fruitful."

Speaking at a banquet hosted by Lubbers this evening, the prime minister said, "A promising future can be expected of the cooperation between the Netherlands and China."

He added, "The agreement to avoid double taxation and a memorandum on scientific and technological cooperation, scheduled to be signed Wednesday, will define the scope on which the two countries will intensify and expand cooperation."

In reply, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "The two agreements will have a major impact on expanding Sino-Dutch cooperation." "Our two countries are determined to further expand and strengthen cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technological and other fields," Zhao said, "and we share identical or similar views on many major international issues."

Zhao said Lubbers' current visit has increased mutual understanding and has contributed to furthering bilateral friendly relations.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and State Councillor Zhang Jingfu also attended the banquet.

Lubbers met Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin this morning. In the afternoon, he participated in a Sino-Dutch seminar on potato storage and processing technology.

Taxation Pact Signed

OW130151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) — China and the Netherlands signed this morning an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income.

Also signed today were a memorandum of understanding on science and technology cooperation and an export finance agreement between the Bank of China and Amro Bank of the Netherlands.

The documents were signed in the presence of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud F.M. Lubbers.

After the signing ceremony, Lubbers and his party left here on a visit to Chengdu, Southwest China. Prior to his departure, Zhao bade Lubbers farewell and presented him with an album on his Beijing visit.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES USSR'S VORONTSOV

OW120058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Rome May 11 (XINHUA) — A Soviet official said here today that although there are some problems on shorter-range missiles between the superpowers, they should not become obstacles to reaching agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov made the remark in a long talk with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

A communique issued by the Italian Foreign Ministry said Vorontsov is here to brief Italian leaders on the progress in the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva.

During the talks, which centered on the disarmament negotiations, Vorontsov explained Moscow's views on this issue. He also told Andreotti of Moscow's views on Washington's proposal on cutting strategic missiles by 50 percent.

Andreotti reaffirmed the importance of the resumption of superpower negotiations on disarmament.

GDR SCIENCE MINISTER BEGINS PRC VISIT 10 MAY

Arrival in Beijing

OW101950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1120 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and his party arrived here by special plane today on a visit to China at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor Song Jian.

Greeting Weiz and his party at the airport were Song Jian and GDR Ambassador to China Berthold.

Song, who is also minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, gave a banquet for the GDR visitors tonight.

While in China, Weiz, who is also GDR minister for science and technology, will discuss with Chinese leaders scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, and sign a protocol on key products of long-term cooperation in such fields. Weiz and his party will also make a tour of Beijing and Shanghai.

Meets With Song Jian

OW111044 Beijing XINEUA in English 1000 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, held talks with H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology of the German Democratic Republic, here today.

Weiz arrived here yesterday.

Technical Cooperation Discussed

LD110925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0722 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (ADN) -- GDR Vice Premier Dr Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology, met in Beijing today with Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology, for a discussion on the further development of mutually beneficial scientific-technological cooperation.

The two sides stressed that with the coordination of the program for long-term scientific-technological cooperation to 1990, good preconditions have been created in order to realize purposefully the agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation, concluded for 15 years during Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to China.

The two sides will pay special attention to the tasks for the development and application of key technologies, including microelectronics, computer technology, biotechnology, laser technology, and new materials.

They instructed the permanent commission for scientific-technological cooperation of the two countries to adopt all measures in order to guarantee the coordinated realization of long-term tasks by the competent ministries, and to expand the program commensurate with growing requirements.

Song Jian and Dr Herbert Weiz exchanged experiences on the management and planning of science and technology. They focussed on linking science and production to ensure the highest economic efficiency while using scientific-technological progress for increasing the performance of the national economy.

On the same day Dr Weiz, accompanied by Song Jian, visited the Chinese Academy of Space Technology, where he conducted detailed talks with Li Xue, space industry minister, and Min Guiqiong, president of the academy, and familiarized himself with the findings of the Chinese space program.

KANG KEQING MEETS CSSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW121758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today with a Czechoslovak women delegation led by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Women's Union.

The delegation has come to visit China as guests of the All-China Women's Federation.

HU QILI MEETS HUNGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW121308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a Hungarian Communist Youth League delegation here today.

The delegation is led by Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee.

Song Defu, first secretary of Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

PENG ZHEN VIENS POLITICAL, JUDICIAL WORK

HK121025 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 87

[Article by Peng Zhen (1756-4176): "Several Questions Concerning Political and Judicial Work" -- Excerpt of Comrade Peng Zhen's speech at the National Forum on Political and Judicial Work held on 31 March 1987]

[Text] This National Forum on Political and Judicial Work is very successful.

Our political and judicial front has done a good job on the whole since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Our fine traditions have been restored and carried forward, a great reform has been introduced and, acting strictly according to the law is in itself a major aspect of the reform. The trial of the "two cases" (namely, the trial of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique) was successful, and the "crack down" struggle (that is, the struggle of dealing severe blows at criminal activities that have seriously endangered social security) was successful too. On both occasions we had appropriate laws to follow and in fact we did act according to the laws. In the past, during the Movement to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries, the Movement Against the "Three Evils," and the Movement Against the "Five Evils," we used to act initially according to the policies, since we did not have enough time to formulate the laws concerned at that time. Regulations were only drawn up later (and these regulations have served as a basis for the formulation of our criminal law). But the situation was different during the trial of the "two cases" and the "crack down" struggle. We acted strictly according to the law from the very beginning of the trial and the struggle. In the trial of the "two cases," from the very beginning we had made it clear that we were not interested in the rights and wrongs of any political line but only the distinction between guilt and innocence. The "crack down" struggle was also conducted entirely within the limits of the law. Some people complain that our political and judicial front, being conservative, as stuck to ossified thinking and numerous outmoded conventions, and refused to introduce any reform. Their criticism is simply not true.

I [Roman one]

Our responsible comrades on the political and judicial front must take a broad and long-term view and make more comprehensive study. Only in this way will they be able to avoid political shortsightedness which may prevent them from seeing farther and lead them to concentrate their attention on trivial things. Therefore, it is necessary to master dialectical and historical materialism as ideological weapons and to study and handle issues according to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

At the moment, one of the fundamental needs is to uphold the four cardinal principles. This is the general program. Every one of these four principles is indispensable. Adhering to this general program, we will sharpen our eyes and be able to consider problems more clearly.

We must uphold the socialist road. Where will China go? Is it going to take the socialist or capitalist road? This is a basic question. If you are not quite sure about what way you are going, and if you are heading westward rather than eastward in a direction opposite to that you originally intended to go, then you will be farther and farther away from your destination. Those who preach bourgeois liberalization and recommend "total Westernization" actually do not like to see China taking the socialist road. [paragraph continues]

Instead they prefer the capitalist road. China's experience over the past 70 years since the May 4 Movement has shown that the capitalist road can get China nowhere. Many people advocated "total Westernization" in the past. This idea is nothing new. Our country went through the new democratic revolution and removed the three big mountains long ago. We have also undergone socialist transformation and entered the socialist stage. "Total Westernization," meaning to put the clock back, goes counter to the historical trend and the people's common interests and will. It goes absolutely against the joint efforts of the 1 billion Chinese people of all nationalities who are building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The socialist road must be upheld. So long as this question is solved, we can avoid wavering.

We must persist in the leadership of the CPC. At present some people are advocating "pluralism." In fact they are opposing the party's leadership. Western capitalist countries boast of their "multi-party system." We are practicing the multi-party system too. We have many democratic parties in China. But all of them support the CPC's leadership, and they are in favor of the socialist road and oppose the capitalist road. How can we build socialism without the CPC's leadership?

We must uphold the people's democratic dictatorship. That means to practice will democracy within the people but exercise dictatorship against the people's enemy. How can we give up our struggle against those forces and elements at home and abroad who are hostile to and attempt to sabotage our socialist system? At the same time, we must safeguard social order. Otherwise, things that seriously jeopardize social security, like those which happened on Kongjiang Road, Binjiang Road, and Beihai Park, will happen again; gang fights and smash and grab acts will happen again; and social order will be entirely disrupted. Then how can we build the country in an organized manner under centralized leadership? Without the people's democratic dictatorship, the people will have no democracy, freedom, and tranquility, and there will be no perpetual political stability in our country. Such being the case, how can we carry out socialist construction?

We must uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. What Nietzsche, Sartre, and their ilk advocated, is nothing but bourgeois individualism. Can these ideologies be taken as our spiritual weapon? Our weapon is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The victory of China's revolution and construction is precisely the result of the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought was adopted as our guiding ideology only after thorough discussion at quite a few political bureau meetings during the Yanan period. At that time, some comrades had suggested the term "Mao Zedong Doctrine." But Comrade Mao Zedong objected to this term. Later, some comrades suggested the thought which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution be called Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong finally agreed to this suggestion at a Political Bureau meeting held in that small pavilion at Yangjialing. He said: If this thought is named after a man, I can accept it. But I have to make a remark here, this thought is not a creation of mine alone, but the crystallization of correct views contributed by many comrades, the product of the Chinese Revolution. Mao Zedong Thought is the very product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution. It was under the guidance of this thought that we won the victory of the new democratic revolution and achieved success in socialist construction in China.

The necessity of upholding the four cardinal principles has been laid down in both the party's and state's Constitutions. To take a broad and long-term view and make more comprehensive consideration, we must uphold the four cardinal principles. [paragraph continues]

Sun Wukong [Monkey King in the Chinese classical novel "The Pilgrimage to the West"] has two weapons, namely, his "piercing eyes" and "golden cudgel." Upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we will be armed with "piercing eyes" which will help us to clearly distinguish between the socialist and anti-socialist. Practicing the people's democratic dictatorship, we will be armed with a "golden cudgel" which will enable us to fight all kinds of devils. Therefore, by upholding the four cardinal principles, we will be able to distinguish between right and wrong when dealing with major issues of principled importance, increase our ability in solving complicated problems, and overcome all difficulties with full confidence.

The present situation is excellent. The "Government Work Report" delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang to the recent NPC session is good and realistic because it has cited both achievements and shortcomings, and set out the tasks ahead as well as principles and methods to be adopted. The present excellent situation in our country has been acknowledged by public opinion at home and abroad. Of course, there are still many problems. The major ones are bad party and social conduct, and the most important one is bad party and conduct. Many major theoretical problems regarding reform have not yet been expounded systematically. And people also have a lot of complaints about price hikes, deficits and foreign exchange. All these problems call for solution through discussions and they can certainly be solved. No doubt, the fundamental point is to uphold the four cardinal principles. We must use this general program to unify the thinking of the 1 billion people, and first and foremost the thinking of the 4.6 million party members.

The general situation is excellent, as is the situation on the political and legal fronts. Over the past few years great achievements have been made in striking blows at dangerous criminals jeopardizing public order, and vicious economic criminals as well. Experience has demonstrated that the "striking ruthless blows" policy formulated by the party Central Committee is correct. The policy has been carried out for more than 3 years. How then, is the situation now? Great changes have taken place and encouraging improvements have been made in social order. Practice is the criterion for judging the truth. In the second year after the "striking ruthless blows" policy was implemented, wherever I went, I used to ask people whether women comrades had to be escorted when they went for night shift work. Many people said it was not necessary to do so. This shows that the intolerable arrogance of criminals has been repelled and the situation in public order has taken a favorable turn.

Striking ruthless blows at dangerous criminals jeopardizing public order as well as vicious economic criminals, is a very complex struggle and it was not easy to keep it up. It is said that so far some people still report to the higher level that there have been various problems in the "striking ruthless blows" struggle. In waging such a large-scale struggle, it is impossible to say there are no problems at all. There must be all sorts of shortcomings or mistakes. Faced with a great variety of problems, we must concentrate on what is of basic importance. If there are shortcomings or mistakes in the work, they will be corrected and there is no need to quibble over them.

There has been a substantial improvement in public order, but this does not mean we can slacken our efforts in this field. In my opinion, there will still be social criminal activities and sabotage by hostile forces and elements in the coming 10 and 20 years, and even in a historical period of considerable length. Our struggle against them will continue and our comrades on the political and legal fronts will never be out of work. The struggle will be protracted, complex, and arduous. We must make a clearheaded appraisal of it and must not relax our vigilance.

How should our work be carried out in the future? It should proceed from actual conditions. It must be noted that so long as the capitalist world exists, so long as the influence of bourgeois and remnant feudal ideologies exists, and so long as the complex situation developing in the course of reform, opening up and economic invigoration exists, there will always be factors creating hostility and sabotage against the socialist system, and other crimes. It is inconceivable that once the "striking ruthless blows" struggle is waged, there is no need to undergo it again. All effective measures and methods of exercising dictatorship should never be discarded. As for the question of how to do it, I think the struggle should proceed from objective realities. Wherever there is murder, arson, rape, robbery, poisoning, blasting and other crimes jeopardizing public order, ruthless blows should be struck. Wherever there is corruption, theft, smuggling, bribery, accepting bribes, speculation, blackmail, and acts undermining reforms, the work of opening up, and economic order, severe blows should be dealt. Admirable improvement has been made in public order after we struck heavy blows at the enemy in the past few years, but it is unrealistic to think that everything will go off without a hitch, and we should in no way lower our guard and become careless.

II

The political and judicial department serves the people and socialism, and is an important tool for the people's democratic dictatorship. Therefore, we must strengthen the building of our contingent in this department, improve their political and ideological quality, raise their professional competence, establish a stronger sense of enforcing the legal system, and act strictly in light of the law. How should we then further improve the quality of this judicial contingent?

First, they should have the idea of serving the people and socialism wholeheartedly. This is our fundamental principle. In particular, Communist Party members and cadres must firmly adhere to the position of the proletarian vanguard. Today, some of our party members have not brought their minds into line with the party although they have joined the party. For example, some of them are seeking private gain by using their powers or trying to form small cliques to protect their selfish interests. If they do not mend their ways, how can they deserve to be called Communist Party members? To join the party ideologically, they must have the idea of serving the people and socialism wholeheartedly. The historical task of the proletariat is to transform the objective world and at the same time to transform the subjective world. This is the same for both old and young comrades. They should not think that there is nothing wrong with their work and everything they have done is correct. They should not think that they will come a cropper if they become arrogant and cocky. During the northern expedition in 1927, we suffered a major setback because some people were content with the victories in the war; during the revolutionary war in the 1930's, we became conceited after defeating the enemy's three encirclements, but we then incurred heavy losses; after the founding of the People's Republic, we made great achievements, but also caused great trouble. This is not only the case for the party, but is also the case for individuals. Some people tend to claim all the credit for themselves and put all the blame on other people. This behavior is no good. So many cadres and ordinary people were working day and night, how could you claim all the credit for yourself? You had better be more realistic and modest. Only by making continuous efforts to transform your own world outlook, your own subjective world, can you be better adapted to the needs of transforming the objective world.

Second, it is necessary to master the ideological weapon of dialectical and historical materialism, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality and test the results through social practice.

Marx said: "Philosophy regards the proletariat as its material weapon; similarly, the proletariat takes philosophy as its own mental weapon." The mental weapon of dialectical and historical materialism is a weapon for modernization. When we were in Yanan, I once asked Comrade Mao Zedong what was the motto for the Central Party School.

He answered: "Seeking truth from facts, not indulging in empty talk." Later, he wrote the four characters for "seeking truth from facts" for the new auditorium. What should we do if we are to seek truth from facts? First, our viewpoint must be objective rather than subjective. That is to say, everything we do must proceed from reality and be tested by practice. Second, we should have an all-round rather than one-sided viewpoint, and the all-round viewpoint should include both the horizontal and vertical overall viewpoint. Third, we must grasp the essence of things and should not just look at the surface phenomena. For example, if we grasp the essence of bourgeois liberalization, we will know that it is something that negates the socialist system, advocates the capitalist system, and stands for "total Westernization."

How can we grasp the essence of the matter? Based on the summation of long-term experience, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that, after grasping the necessary materials, we should "discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, proceed from one to the other and from the outside to the inside." That is to say, in solving a problem, it is first necessary to grasp the necessary data. After obtaining the data, we should act as follows: First, we should discard the dross and select the essential by retaining the data relevant to the problems to be solved and discarding irrelevant data. Second, we should eliminate the false and retain the true by distinguishing true from false, because the data also contains hearsay and sheer nonsense and because some data give only good news and not the bad. Third, we should proceed from one to the other. The essence of the matter exists in the mutual relationships of things and, therefore, should be observed from one to the other. Lastly, we should proceed from the outside to the inside and make further in-depth studies in order to find out the essence of the matter. This is a scientific method of looking at problems. If we use this method to observe and handle problems, we can easily suit our ideas to reality, reduce or avoid deviations in our work, improve our efficiency, and enhance our combat effectiveness.

Third, we should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study the law, and master theoretical and legal weapons. If we do not have a certain ideological and theoretical level, we shall be unable to adapt ourselves to the current complex circumstances and do our work well. Since we are law-enforcement personnel, how can we act according to the law if we do not understand or are not familiar with the law. For this reason, all comrades doing political and judicial work should master the two weapons.

Fourth, in the practice of conducting reforms, opening up to the outside world, invigorating the economy, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and in the practice of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system, we should conscientiously conduct reforms in light of the practical conditions while inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditions of our political and judiciary work. We should study the new situation, explore new problems, and sum up new experiences. We should adapt our work to the need of objective development through reform.

A fine tradition of political and judiciary work is to integrate party leadership, special work, and the mass line. Over the past few years, we have achieved great successes in political and judiciary work and in the "crackdown" struggle. An important reason is that we have inherited and carried forward this tradition. The mysticism practiced in the past has caused a lot of trouble. [paragraph continues]

If, under the leadership of the party, the special organs can integrate with the masses, they can exercise inexhaustible power and avoid or reduce trouble. We have done so in the past, are doing so now, and will still do so in the future.

The leadership of the party is in keeping with acting according to the law. Do we still need party leadership while stressing the development of socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system? Of course, and we should strengthen and improve party leadership. The political and judicial organs must uphold and accept party leadership and must ask for instructions or submit reports to party committees on major issues. In our country, the party leads the people in drawing up the constitution and the laws. It also leads the people in preserving and enforcing the Constitution and the law. It also "must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state." Nobody can successfully lead the work of perfecting the socialist legal system unless it is led by the party. Since the political and judicial departments should handle various social contradictions according to the law, how can they do without the leadership of the party? Naturally, the political and judiciary departments should not turn over all contradictions to party committees but should handle ordinary cases or things according to the law. On important problems or major difficult cases which involve numerous quarters or are of extreme importance, it is absolutely necessary to voluntarily ask party committees for instructions. Only in this way is it possible to handle problems correctly and more satisfactorily.

The political and judicial workers must enhance party spirit, eliminate factionalism, strengthen unity, increase combat effectiveness, improve efficiency, bring their functional role into full play, strive to do all work well, and discharge their duty to the people and socialist causes more satisfactorily. This is also the hope of the party, the state, and the people.

ZHAO URGES STRICT LIMITS ON EQUIPMENT IMPORTS

OW130740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang has called for strict import limits on equipment for new chemical fertilizer plants, and for speeding up production of Chinese-made equipment.

Today's "ECONOMIC DAILY" carried the premier's remarks, made at a recent State Council meeting. Premier Zhao was quoted by Lin Zontang, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, in an interview with a reporter representing the paper.

"When building or expanding chemical fertilizer plants, we must rely on a full range of domestically-produced equipment," Zhao said.

"We must accelerate the development and production of major Chinese technology and equipment," Zhao added, "and we must use Chinese-manufactured equipment, even if it is of slightly lower quality."

"When purchasing equipment in the future, we must first invite domestic bids," Zhao went on, "and for equipment China cannot yet manufacture, imports are subject to approval."

Lin stressed that Premier Zhao's directive applies to major equipment production in all industries, and urged manufacturers to focus on improving quality and making Chinese-built equipment comply with advanced international standards.

According to Lin, by the year 2000, China's power generating capacity will reach 240 million kilowatts, and during the 1986-90 period, the country's power industry will be able to transmit 12 million kilowatts via 500,000-volt a.c. transmission lines.

The importance of tapping the potential of China's machinery plants, especially the country's military factories, depends on producing more and better equipment for China's power industry, Lin said.

ZHAO ZIYANG STRESSES REFORM IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK130633 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 May 87 p 7

[Report from Beijing: "Zhao Ziyang Says, Research Institutions Can Practice 'One Institution, Two Systems' in Running Enterprises"]

[Text] According to a recent report by KEJI XINWEN BAO (SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NEWS), in a discussion with some delegates attending the work conference of the China Academy of Sciences, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, answered questions of policy concerning the reform of the science and technology structure.

In his report, Zhang Aoluo, director of the Yunnan Provincial Science Committee, said: The hardest nut to crack is reform of the personnel system.

Zhao Ziyang said: As I see it, the contract responsibility method for operating costs, in which no additional money will be allotted to cover the wages for additional personnel to the existing staff, can be used to solve this problem. This method has been applied in factories in which the state only takes care of their total wages. As for what wage system research institutes should practice, they can decide it for themselves. Will this not solve the problem?

When Zhou Guangzhao reported that some research institutes intended to establish enterprises to support themselves, Premier Zhao said: You need not put all research institutes under the system of ownership by the whole people. Some can be operated as collectives, can't they? Why do you not practice the "one institute, two systems" concept (referring to ownership by the whole people and by the collectives)? Instead of putting all our research institutes under the system of ownership by the whole people, we should introduce a contract system in some units and hire some collective workers. If they later turn out to be incompetent, they can leave. Otherwise, there will be endless quibbling over this matter in the future. More attention should be devoted to formation of lateral associations.

In his report, Zhou Guangzhao said: Some research institutes wish to have their own job titles which are not part of the state job title system but are recognized only by themselves and not necessarily recognized by society. This will enable them to keep some talented people with them.

Hu Qili said: This is called "local rice coupons." As I see it, this matter is imperative. There will likely be differences between professors of some universities and those of Beijing and Qinghua Universities.

Zhao Ziyang said: Their suggestion can be tried experimentally in selected units.

Song Jian said: I am for it. Our principle is total wages should not increase. What is to be solved is a matter of names.

Zhao Ziyang said: This matter can be considered. We must see what kinds of units can practice the method and what kinds of units cannot or under what circumstances they cannot. In my opinion, only the units where conditions are ripe can practice the method. In other words, they should be basically self-supporting. 1) They should have "local rice coupons" or "unit rice coupons"; 2) they should be able to support themselves; and 3) those who are given job titles must have met the specified requirements and they must not be there just to make up the number.

PLA EAST CHINA SEA FLEET HOLDS MILITARY PARADE

OW121425 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 May 87 P 1

[Text] The training base of the PLA Navy's East China Sea Fleet held a grand military parade yesterday. One thousand three hundred fighters carrying rifles or submachine guns, divided in 11 formations, marched out of their barracks. Led by five police cars bearing the "1 August" military colors, and amid loud and clear martial music, they forcefully marched down Youyi Road, Tongji Road, and Songbin Road over a total distance of 11.5 km, displaying the authoritative and highly disciplined military appearance of soldiers of the new generation.

Ni Kuiju, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, and Qian Xuezhong, vice mayor, were present on the occasion.

This military parade was the first of its kind held in Shanghai since its liberation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens, orderly but elatedly, watched the parade, which certainly added a touch of enthusiasm to the 1 May celebrations this year.

The military parade lasted for about 2 hours. During the parade, the fighters performed for spectators some regular training exercises like marching in goosestep with both hands holding the gun, shouting slogans such as "Learn From the Masses, Salute the Masses" and "Heighten Vigilance, Defend the Motherland." Warmly applauded by the people, the military band played "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention of the Chinese PLA," "School Anthem of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College," "PLA March," and "People's Navy Marching In" as it marched. Ahead of the parade were open cars carrying deputy chief of staff of the East China Sea Fleet Li Juncai [2621 0193 2088], director of the training base Shi Yougun [2457 0645 5028], government and party leaders of Wusong District and Baoshan County, and officials of a dozen or so units including the Baoshan iron and steel general plant and the No 5 plant of the Shanghai Iron and Steel complex.

Prior to the parade, a military review and march-past was held. Speaking at the military review ceremony, Nie Kuiju said: Military parades are an important activity to demonstrate military and national strength. [paragraph continues]

They not only allow us to examine the achievements made in our Army's regularization training but also enhance the overall idea of unified determination and action, thus enabling us to consolidate and stabilize the political situation of unity and to bring up socialist citizens with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

NEI RONGZHEN GREETS ROCKET BASE ANNIVERSARY

OW120224 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A certain multi-purpose rocket testing base under the Commission on Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense has made important contributions to modernizing China's national defense. On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the base, Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote congratulatory inscriptions for the base: Honor belongs to those comrades who work hard, who are bold in bringing forth new ideas, and who dedicate themselves to the nation's honor.

Since it was built, the base has launched and tested various kinds of China's strategic rockets. China's first test launch of its medium-range ground-to-ground missile was conducted at this base in the late 1960's. It later conducted testing on heat resistance, pressure resistance, transportation, storage, and other tactical and technical performance of rockets of this model, which China's strategic missile units are equipped with. Testing of China's long-range carrier rockets was also conducted at this base. The first rocket successfully launched from a submarine in 1982 had been tested on land for years at this base. Only after complete and reliable technical data were achieved was the testing of the rocket conducted at sea.

As part of a nationwide tracing and control network, the base's tracing and control system took part in China's various rocket and satellite launchings and testings. The base also offers training (?maintenance) and service to strategic missile units in conducting training programs. In the past 20 years, the base's scientists and technical personnel have insisted on working hard at the base, have dedicated themselves to testing work without giving thought to personal gains and losses, have strived to reach for new technical frontiers, and have been awarded dozens of state-, ministry-, and commission-class prizes for their technical achievements.

HU QIAOMU INSPECTS WORK IN JIANGXU CITIES

OW111228 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, inspected work in six cities of our province -- Suzhou, Suxi, Changzhou, Yizheng, Zheng, Zhenjiang, and Yangzhou -- from 23 April to 9 May.

Despite an unbroken spell of wet weather, during his stay in Suzhou and Wuxi, Hu Qiaomu inspected such rural enterprises as an aluminum alloy plant at (Lumu) Town of Wuxian County, the Jiangnan rare earth material plant at (Dayi) Township of Changshu City, a diesel engine plant and a printing and dyeing mill plant at (Zhongjiang) Township of Wuxi County. Then, he visited Changzhou, Yizheng, Zhejiang, and Yangzhou Cities where he inspected the (Jinshi) bicycle plant and the (Zengtianrong) printing and dyeing mill at Changzhou, the Yizheng Chemical fiber industrial company, the Yangzhou machinery plant, the [words indistinct] plant, the (Dafeng) papermaking mill at Zhejiang, the Nanjing radio plant, the (Chenguang) machinery plant, and other urban enterprises.

He also held four separate discussions with leading cadres of the provincial party committee and those of Wuxi, Changzhou, and Yangzhou Cities as well as responsible persons of departments concerned. Secretary Han Peixin and Deputy Secretaries Gu Xiulian and Chen Huanyou of the provincial party committee participated in a discussion and reported to Hu Qiaomu on the situation in carrying out two major tasks in Jiangsu Province at present. Hu Qiaomu listened attentively to the views and reports presented at the discussions. He spoke on the extensive campaign to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenues and retrench expenditures and on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. He also expressed his expectations in this respect.

Hu Qiaomu said: Jiangsu has enjoyed very rapid economic development in recent years. Scenes of vitality can be seen everywhere. Jiangsu's achievements in a number of fields have taken the lead in China, and many of its experiences have constituted a great contribution to the nation. Tremendous changes have taken place in southern Jiangsu's several cities in recent years. The urban economy has been integrated with the rural economy; the rural areas have joined the urban areas in a common prosperity. This is a very good experience.

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: In the extensive campaign to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenues and retrench expenditures this year, we must maintain a certain production growth rate which curbing excessive expenses and reducing the scale of capital construction. This is a relatively difficult issue. You have already encountered difficulties in the supply of energy and raw and semi-finished materials as well as in commodity prices. In the face of such difficulties on the road of advance, you must accurately assess these difficulties, [words indistinct], and continue to work hard and make progress in order to gain new experience and make new achievements in Jiangsu.

Hu Qiaomu emphasized: This year's economic plan must focus on the deepening of reform; namely, invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises and developing lateral economic ties. In this respect Jiangsu has great potentials. While deepening reform and implementing various forms of economic contracted responsibility system, state and collective enterprises should develop lateral ties or even strengthen economic relations with foreign countries. So long as the tradition of arduous struggle and of running all enterprises through diligence and frugality is carried forward, new progress will definitely be made in our economic construction.

On ways to conduct political education in upholding the four cardinal principles, Hu Qiaomu said: Cadres who are party members must earnestly study the two issues of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They must be firm ideologically and raise their political consciousness but must not [words indistinct]. Proper arrangements must be made for the study, which is not to interfere with production.

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: Upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization do not mean discarding the policy of letting hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. Only when a lively political situation in which we have both democracy and centralism, both discipline and freedom, is brought about by persisting in the double-hundred policy and in encouraging people to speak out freely will it be conducive to upholding party leadership, keeping to the socialist road, upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship.

Hu Qiaomu stressed in conclusion: Attention must also be paid to two aspects in the current-ideological and political work. [paragraph continues]

On the one hand, ideological and political work must not be slackened; and issues can no longer be handled in the old ways. On the other hand, we must not act with undue haste. The ideological and political work involves the broad masses of intellectuals. The continuity of the party's policy toward intellectuals must be maintained.

FIRST ANNUAL MOVIE AWARDS CEREMONY HELD

HK131537 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpts] Film workers from 10 film studios across the nation this morning gathered in Zhengzhou to attend the first prize-giving ceremony held by the All-China Film Acting Art Association. [passage omitted]

Zhang Ruifang, noted performing artist and chairman of the All-China Film Acting Art Association, delivered the opening speech at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

An inscription written by He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee, for the ceremony reads as follows: "Take Pictures of Our Great Age -- Portray Heroic Figures." [passage omitted]

Awarding prizes to outstanding actors and actresses were Yang Xizong, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Song Yuxi, and Hou Zhiying, leaders from our provincial party and government organizations; Ding Qiao, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television; as well as (Zhao Zhiyue), (Chen Qiang), (Tian Hua), and (Chen Rubin), film workers of the older generation.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES CHINA REJOINING GATT

HK120740 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 87 p 6

[Report by reporter Yuj Zheng (7183 1767): "Experts on China Joining GATT"]

[Text] China has submitted the "Memorandum on China's Foreign Trade System" to GATT, and the discussion on the question of restoring China's seat in GATT has also begun. The issue of China rejoining GATT has become a popular topic in a series of discussions recently conducted in theoretical circles. At the symposium on China and GATT held in Shanghai Foreign Trade Institute a few days ago, experts and scholars specializing in trade, law, customs, and other fields from Beijing, Xiamen, and Shanghai spoke without any inhibitions, expressed their views, and gave their penetrating judgments on a number of substantive questions.

The symposium was sponsored by the Shanghai Group for Research on GATT. The Shanghai Group for Research on GATT consists of more than 30 scholars and professors from the Shanghai Foreign Trade Institute, the Shanghai Customs Institute, the Department of Law of Fudan University, the Department of World Economics of Finance and Economics University of Shanghai, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, and other units. The group is led by Professor Wang Xiaotian, an expert on customs. Moreover, Professor Zhou Ziya, an expert on international law, and Professor Dong Shizhong are also advisors to the group.

The relevant departments of the State Council attached great importance to, and supported the symposium. Ji Chongwei, secretary in charge of day-to-day business at the Economic and Technological Development Research Center under the State Council, and Shen Jueren, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade also came to Shanghai to attend the symposium and gave important speeches at the symposium. Some responsible comrades of the International Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade also attended the symposium. Wu Jiaying, research fellow at the International Trade Research Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade also delivered an academic report at the symposium. Wang Daohan, advisor to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and Li Zhaoji, deputy mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, attended the symposium and gave speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies of the symposium respectively.

The symposium also received a total of over 30 theses and translated all the speeches made by the foreign experts at the symposium on China and GATT sponsored by the International Law Association in Washington, the United States, in 1986.

The experts attending the symposium believed that the restoration of China's seat in the GATT will enable China to really enter the international economic community and enable China's economy to be more closely linked with the world economy. This will be conducive to bringing into full play China's role in international economic affairs. The scholars attending the symposium analyzed the advantages of China joining GATT and agreed that the main advantages are the following: 1) China will be able to enjoy the long-term multilateral most-favored-nation treatment in all the signatory states to GATT. This will be beneficial to the development of China's export trade; 2) Joining the GATT will enable China to effectively safeguard her rights and interests, obtain one more arena to expound on the new international economic order, and obtain one more forum to coordinate and solve various differences and problems in international trade; 3) China will be able to obtain useful information concerning the economic policies and activities of other countries. This will be helpful to China in formulating her own policies concerning foreign economic relations and trade; 4) China joining the GATT will be conducive to promoting the reform of the economic structure of China, especially the reform of the price, tariff, and foreign trade structures. Along with the development of the reform, it has become an inevitable trend that China's economy will be infused with more and more market factors. This is the view unanimously reached by all the scholars attending the symposium. However, on the question of China joining GATT, all the scholars attending the symposium stressed that China faces a long-term, complicated, and arduous task. China is bound to meet with a lot of intricate and complicated problems. All the scholars attending the symposium also carried out in-depth study and discussions on the economic, trade, customs, financial, legal, and some other questions regarding the issue of restoring China's seat in GATT.

Moreover, the symposium also discussed the question of guarantee in legislation, the question of fee for entering GATT, the question of subsidy, the question of farm products, the question of labor service trade, and others.

Finally, all the scholars attending the symposium unanimously agreed that there is an urgent need to mobilize all the forces in the whole country to form a huge research contingent, publish the relevant books, carry out in-depth research on the economic behavior of China and the relevant economic requirements China should meet after she is restored to her seat in GATT, and speed up the training of the type of qualified personnel who are capable of taking part in multilateral international trade negotiations.

REMIN RIBAO ON FURTHER PRACTICING ECONOMY

HK120557 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Calculate the Potentials in Practicing Economy"]

[Text] Some comrades are slack in unfolding the double-increase and double-economy activities, saying that we are now in the 1980's; if we still stress saving a needle or a piece of thread as we did in the 1950's, people think we are stingy and not bold and resolute in pushing forward the economy. In a word, they regard practicing economy and reducing expenditure as not very profitable and meaningless.

Is this so? If we figure it out, we will find that there are great potentialities in practicing economy.

First is waste incurred by blind and duplicated construction of some projects. This involves two things. One is mistakes in decisionmaking. As a result, some projects have been built blindly and in duplicate, and some were even started before the real situation was made clear. For example, a tall factory building was designed to be built on sandy land in an area in the north of China; the project was delayed for 10 years and a large amount of money was irrevocably lost because it was caught in a dilemma. The other is waste during the capital construction period. It is not strange to see a piece of steel pipe and several nails go to waste on construction sites. Some units take no heed of austerity but go in for extravagance and waste. Ignoring the present conditions in our country, they blindly pursue higher standards. Our country's annual state budgetary investment in capital construction now exceeds 100 billion yuan. If 5 percent of this is waste, that accounts for 500 million yuan. This is not a small amount.

Second is losses caused by low economic results of enterprises. This is manifested in the following aspects: irrational production structure and product mix, poor management and administration, high prices for shoddy goods, unsalable goods in stock, and the discarding of large quantities of deteriorated products due to blocked circulation channels and poor storage. Consequently, the state loses nearly 10 billion yuan each year.

Third is waste incurred due to poor packaging and in the course of forwarding. Packaging is vital to the commodity economy, but we have long regarded it as a minor thing. Poor packaging causes losses in two ways: One is that large quantities of goods are damaged in the course of forwarding; the other is that packaging is not tasteful so that "first-grade goods are sold at the prices of second-grade goods." If packaging of our products improves, we may curtail a loss of several billion yuan a year.

Fourth is overlapping and overstuffed administrations. Over the past few years administrations have swollen, and in particular different types of provincial organs have mushroomed, and superfluous personnel have increased the malady of bureaucratism and a large sum of administrative spending. One-fourth of the state financial budget is now used for "poll salaries." If overlapping administrations can be cut by 50 percent, the state can save several billion yuan a year.

Fifth is extravagance and waste. There is prodigious waste of money in the construction of office buildings, auditoriums, memorial halls, and hotels; in the purchase of high-trade office furniture; in the import of luxurious cars; in the taking of pleasure trips to scenic spots at the expense of the state; in the distribution of souvenirs; and in the sending abroad of numerous investigation groups. If this tendency is checked, at least 2-3 billion yuan can be saved each year.

Sixth is serious tax evasion. This problem involves both state-run and collective enterprises, and particularly individual traders and peddlers. In agriculture there is the saying "soil erosion"; this term is also applicable to the work of taxation. If the work is strengthened, we may increase income by several billion yuan every year.

There are still many loopholes in these aspects and they are not enumerated here. In short, we must resolutely take firm hold of the "double-increase and double-economy" movement. So long as we persevere in it, it is not difficult to increase income of tens of billions of yuan every year.

"Corruption and waste are serious criminal offenses." Most people cherish the wealth they have created and hate all kinds of waste. Extravagance and waste, and especially heavy losses incurred due to wrong decisions, greatly discredit the image of our party among the masses. If we can pay much attention to the problem, the masses of the people will certainly give much more confidence and support to the party and government and praise our honesty in performing our duties and serving them wholeheartedly. In this sense, it may be said that the "double-increase and double-economy" movement also has political significance.

Let us all calculate the potentials in practicing economy.

RENNMIN RIBAO ON EFFECTS OF EXPANDING CONSUMPTION

HK120525 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 87 p 2

[("Short commentary": "Adopt Measures To Stop 'Recoil'")]

[Text] If not handled carefully, a compressed spring will return to its original form and stretch even longer than its original length. This phenomenon of "recoil" will also happen in macrocontrol in the economic realm.

The investigation report by reporters in various places carried in this paper today demonstrates that "economic retrenchment" is beginning to show its effects. But we should not be too optimistic about the cutback of administrative expenditures, as the purchasing power of social groups in the first quarter of the year went up by a wide margin over the same period of 1986. A few days ago, this paper carried the news: Investment in capital construction outside the national plan, which should have been cut, was still expanding in the first quarter of 1987. Even when we wanted it cut back, it expanded all the same; so how can we be careless about it!

The increase of purchasing power of social groups by a wide margin includes unreasonable expenditures and waste, which have aggravated the contradictions between general social demand and supply. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, it plays a negative and corrupting role in at least the following two areas: It helps the growth of such unhealthy tendencies of some leading public organs as attaching importance to ostentation and extravagance by spending state money with a free hand, sabotaging the glorious tradition of plain living and hard work on the one hand; on the other hand, it takes the form of distributing rewards in kind to evade taxes, to expand consumption funds, to help the growth of egalitarianism, and to obstruct reform.

The underlying causes for the emergence of a "recoil" when we are calling for curtailed expenditures are of course complicated. One cause is the role of "inertia" in the practice of high consumption. Learning about "economic retrenchment," some people lost no time in grabbing something for themselves before it was too late; otherwise, there would be nothing to gain after the deadline. That was also a kind of mentality not to be neglected.

We should make in-depth study regarding the law governing the "recoil" and ways to deal with it; however, a pressing matter of the moment is to pay sufficient attention to such a phenomenon. It is imperative to promptly adopt necessary measures to check it while explaining the reason for increasing income and practicing economy in expenditure. So long as relevant departments deal with the problem earnestly with effective measures, the control and curtailment of the purchase power of social groups are sure to yield marked results.

OFFICIAL URGES CONTROLS ON ECONOMIC ZONES

HK120900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (AFP) -- A leading Communist Party official has called for a tightening of party control over the special economic zones, showcases of China's open-door policy, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported Tuesday.

The official warned that "bourgeois life styles" and western ideas which had entered the country through the open-door policy were a serious problem in the four zones, the party daily reported.

The zones -- at Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen -- were set up by the central authorities in the early 1980's to attract foreign investment and advanced technology.

Wang Heshou, second secretary of the party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, called for stepped up party discipline and vigilance during a visit to party organisations in the coastal city of Fujian and the Shenzhen and Xiamen Zones last week.

Mr Wang's warnings were seen by analysts as conflicting with recent assurances by State Councillor Gu Mu that China's current campaign against Western liberal ideas would not affect Shenzhen.

In February government leaders assured foreign and Overseas Chinese investors that controls on Shenzhen, which borders Hong Kong, would not be tightened and that there would be a special and more relaxed approach to economic development there.

Party control in Shenzhen -- The largest and earliest of the zones - had until recently been minimal and there had been a more relaxed political atmosphere there, Western analysts said.

FUJIAN CPPCC SESSION OPENS 11 MAY IN FUZHOU

GW120339 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpt] The Sixth Session of the Fifth Fujian CPPCC Committee opened this morning at Xihu Hotel in Fuzhou City. A total of 425 members attended the meeting. Present as nonvoting delegates were members of the CPPCC National Committee in Fuzhou, notables from Hong Kong and Macao, and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Executive chairmen of the opening session were Yuan Gai, Chen Xishong, Zhang Yihui, Ni Songmao, Zuo Fengmei, Chen Yangsheng, Xu Jimei, and Yang Zhongli. Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial government including Hu Ping, Hu Hong, and Cheng Xu -- as well as responsible persons of the various democratic parties and social notables, including (Wei Jingshui), (Wu Hongxiang), (Jia Jiuming), (Lu Sheng), (Zhang Zhaochan), (Fu Baishui), and (Xu Yiching) -- attended the session to extend congratulations. They were seated on the rostrum.

Comrade Chen Guangyi, who was out on business, made a call to offer congratulations.

At 0900 hours, the session opened amidst the majestic strains of the national anthem. Chairman Yuan Gai presided over the opening ceremony. The session adopted the agenda and schedule for the Sixth Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee. Chen Xishong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

SHANGHAI LEADERS VISIT PHOTO EXHIBITION

GW120450 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpts] Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Mayor Jiang Zemin visited the photograph exhibition of (Xu Shaobin) and (Hou Bo) at the Dashijie Entertainment Center on the evening of 11 May. [passage omitted]

Accompanied by (Xu Shaobin) and (Hou Bo), Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Shi Zushan, Wang Liping, and others, viewed the photos while recalling their personal experiences during the revolutionary war period. Standing beside a large photo entitled: "Can't Forget Him," (Xu Shaobin) told the leaders that the fighter in the picture was killed in action. Comrade Rui Xingwen said: We should never forget these unknown heroes who sacrificed their lives for the victory of the revolution.

GUANGXI LEADERS ATTEND CPPCC SESSION'S CLOSING

HK130553 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] With the satisfactory completion of all the items on its agenda, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee concluded this afternoon at the Nanning Theater. Attending the closing ceremony were Qin Yingji, chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee; and Ou Jiwen, Huang Yuyang, Mo Naiqun, Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Lu Yannan, Huang Dufeng, and Yang Taiyang, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. Also attending this afternoon's closing ceremony were Chen Huiguang, Jin Baosheng, Tao Aiying, Li Zhenqian, Hou Depeng, Li Xinliang, (He Youjia), (Zhong Jiasuo), (Lin Chaoqun), (Duan Yuanzhong), Wei Zhangping, Qin Zhenwu, Zhang Jingning, Wu Keqing, and Chen Ren, leaders from the autonomous regional party, government, and military organizations.

HUBEI STANDING COMMITTEE CONSIDERS REFORMS

HK120657 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpts] On 2 May, the provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee. The participants listened to reports given by the General Office of the provincial party committee and the economic structural reform office of the provincial government and also studied the guiding thinking and concrete measures to deepen enterprise reform, further develop light and textile industries, and strengthen macroeconomic control.

The meeting held: Deepening enterprise reform and instituting the contract responsibility system is imperative. We must integrate the drive to increase production, practice economy, increase income and reduce expenses with deepening enterprise reform. This is an important guiding thinking that we must clearly understand as well as the core and orientation of the current economic work. [passage omitted]

The meeting stressed: We must treat invigorating large and medium enterprises as the focal point in deepening reforms and guide the enterprises to pay attention to their internal affairs and tap internal potential. Large and medium enterprises, which are the mainstay for developing the province's economy and major sources of financial income, play an important role in the province's economic development.

The meeting pointed out: As we have just begun instituting the contract responsibility system, we should not confine the contract responsibility system to only one or two forms. We must believe that the masses have great creative potential and must allow all areas and levels to create, explore, and experiment with new things. [passage omitted]

The meeting also pointed out: Efforts should be made to correctly handle all relationships in distribution of interests.

1. It is necessary to ensure fulfillment of the state's financial revenue and to invigorate enterprises. [passage omitted]

2. While further implementing various contract responsibility systems within enterprises, it is necessary to firmly grasp every aspect and link in coordinating reforms within enterprises. [passage omitted]

3. It is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between distribution according to one's work and strictly control consumption funds. [passage omitted]

4. While stabilizing enterprises and the reorganized leading groups, it is necessary to find, select, and employ a great number of entrepreneurs who have a correct political orientation and are skilled in business management. [passage omitted]

The meeting stressed: Efforts should be made to integrate in an organic way reform, transformation, and reorganization. Reform means to reform production relations unsuited to the development of productive force. Transformation means to strengthen technological transformation. Reorganization means to strengthen lateral economic ties between enterprises and to reorganize and combine enterprises. [passage omitted]

The meeting also stressed: All levels must treat resolving the existing problems in the light and textile industries as an important task and firmly grasp it. They must have flexible policies and effective measures to promote continuous and steady development of the light and textile industries. It also pointed out: Whether light industry or textile industry, they must rely on scientific and technological progress, properly carry out technological transformation, improve the product mix and trade structure, upgrade the quality of their products, turn out more famous-brand and fine-quality products, and improve economic results. They must treat it as an important task and grasp it continually firmly, and properly to achieve good results. [passage omitted]

The meeting also studied the problem of strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control.

Vice governors of the provincial government and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial commissions, offices, departments, bureaus, and general companies attended the enlarged meeting.

HUNAN LEADERS CONFER WITH CONGRESS DEPUTIES

HK090307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] On the morning of 7 May, as a people's deputy, provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong discussed the government work report together with people's deputies from Changde Prefecture, discussing further development of the province's agriculture. He seriously listened to the deputies' views and suggestions. [passage omitted]

Deputy (Zhu Guojun) said: Grain is the foundation of agriculture. However, some time ago there were signs of relaxing grain production. Some departments failed to firmly embrace the idea of supporting agriculture, with the result that the burden on the peasants became too heavy. This is conspicuously illustrated in the following three ways at present: 1) The prices of materials for agricultural production have increased. 2) The preferential treatment policies set by the party and government can hardly be honored. For instance, many places are unable to implement the policy set this year of linking grain and cotton purchase contracts to chemical fertilizer, diesel fuel, and prepurchase deposits. 3) The peasants' burden is becoming heavier instead of lighter. The provincial party committee and government should seriously consider these problems.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong seriously listened to this and accepted the deputies' criticisms and suggestions. He said: Changde Prefecture is the granary of Hunan. The reforms of recent years have stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for production, and grain output has risen each year.

On the present problems, Mao Zhiyong said: Some of these problems are due to the fact that the reforms have not gone deep enough. We should further study their solution in terms of policy. Some of the problems are due to the fact that departmental ideas on supporting agriculture are not correct enough. It is essential to change work style and methods. Some of the problems require that the government departments change their concepts and strive to provide good guidance, coordination, and services.

He expressed the hope that the deputies will seriously implement the spirit of this year's Central Document No 5, actively take part in the second stage of rural reforms, and play their part in agricultural production.

The same morning, Governor Xiong Qingquan discussed the government work report with members of the No 4 Changsha City delegation to the People's Congress session. The governor answered some questions. [passage omitted]

Deputy (Ouyang Qi) called on the government to pay great attention to the question of pigs. Governor Xiong said that the provincial government is preparing to take further measures to develop pig production by ensuring the interests of large pig-raising specialized households, ensuring stable pig prices in the markets, ensuring pig exports, and ensuring that there is no decline in the number of sows.

When Deputy (Li Shunqi) mentioned energy construction, Governor Xiong said that Vice Premier Li Peng has stated that it has not yet been fully decided whether a thermal power plant should be built in Changsha. Governor Xiong said that Hunan should further develop thermal electricity, since hydroelectricity is seasonal.

HUNAN FACTORIES COMPLAIN ON PROFIT POLICIES

HK121226 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Some advanced enterprises with relatively good economic results are also suffering from the getting-rich phobia. At the conclusion of this station reporter's 25 March visit to the Zhuzhou spark plug plant, China's leading spark plug plant in producing good economic results, the plant director urged this reporter again and again not to publicize the concrete figures of profits created by the plant. The figures were provided by the plant director during his conversation with this reporter. A few days later, this reporter visited the Liling [Guoguang] porcelain factory, China's leading porcelain factory. The porcelain factory director, speaking frankly with this reporter, said: At present, some enterprises with good economic results are really suffering from the getting-rich phobia. During the previous period, I was even prepared to write an article on this issue.

With great interest, this reporter investigated issues concerning some enterprises' getting-rich phobia. One day this reporter asked a factory director: "What is the root cause of this kind of getting-rich phobia?" The factory director unreservedly answered: "It lies in the competent departments' rigid uniformity in handling the fixed percentages of profits kept for enterprises, and also in their implementation of the profit retention policy, which has proved less advantageous to advanced enterprises." According to the factory director, his factory's economic results reached the national advanced level of the same trade as early as 1977. [paragraph continues]

However, regardless of each enterprise's real economic results and contributions to the state, higher authorities simply sought rigid uniformity by using the previous year's profits and taxes achieved by enterprises as the base figures in appraising and fixing the proportionate sharing of increased profits and the total wages and bonuses for that very year.

In addition, higher authorities demanded that both the enterprises with fairly high base figures and the enterprises with great potentials of turning from deficits to profits substantially increase their profits every year. Is it really possible for those enterprises to substantially increase every year their profits which are fairly high already?

The factory director gave this example: To encourage enterprises to be more profitable, the relevant local authorities last year arranged awards for those factory directors whose factories' profits increased at least 8 percent over the previous year. As a result, although his factory's profits in 1986 increased by 5.6 percent as compared with 1985, the factory director received no bonus. However, directors of those factories with poor economic results over the years easily won the bonuses. The factory director then smiled and said: I actually do not care about the bonus. I am really dissatisfied with this practice of seeking rigid uniformity. This profit retention policy has proved less advantageous for the advanced enterprises.

According to this reporter's findings, the great majority of the successful enterprises in our province are middle-aged and burdened with the arduous tasks of retooling and implementing higher technology. Since relevant departments have always implemented this unfavorable profit retention policy toward these enterprises, the enterprises have been handing in more and more profits and taxes to the state and spending less and less on improving production.

The Yuanjiang machinery plant director said: The greatest pressure on me is that while working hard to attain the profit target set by the higher authorities, I have to consider my plant's needs for new equipment. However, after handing in the state's share, my plant's revenues are only sufficient to meet our workers and staff members' bonuses. We then have to depend on loans for expanding production. The interest on the loans is a mountain that has lain like a dead weight on the plant director's back, making him gasp for breath.

According to this reporter's findings, due to the lack of reassurance in this regard, some successful enterprises have been frequently holding back funds by reporting less profits to the higher authorities over the years. They have been using this method to deal with the high authorities' policy in this regard.

SICHUAN FACES EXCESSIVE POPULATION GROWTH

HK12C753 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0210 GMT 11 May 87

["Sichuan Faces the Threat of Excessively Fast Population Growth" — ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Chengdu, 11 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — Sichuan Province, the most heavily populated of China's provinces and regions, is facing the threat of excessively fast population growth.

The province's population is 104 million, representing 10 percent of the national total. Last year, 1.86 million babies were born in the province, 320,000 more than estimated. The latter figure alone represents the population of an entire county. The birth rate was 33 percent higher than in 1985. According to reports, continued population growth was recorded in the 1st quarter of this year.

According to our information, the main reason for the excessively rapid population growth is that the base figure is large and the province is now in a peak birth period with many couples of child-bearing age. At the same time, in the rural areas, where 80 percent of the population live, there is lack of strict control over family planning and the number of women getting married early and having children early has increased. This too has led to increases in the birth rate and natural population growth rate.

The population increase has caused a whole series of problems. In the past 30 years or so, Sichuan's farmland area has declined by an average of 700,000 mu each year, while population density has reached 176 per square km, far above the national average of 107 per square km. With the decrease in farmland and the dramatic increase in population, there is bound to be a decline in the amount of grain available per person. In addition, per-capita economic and social indicators cannot square with the planned development figures.

Sichuan has had considerable success in practicing family planning over the past 15 years, and there has been a marked drop in the province's birth rate, from 40 percent in 1970 to 16 percent in 1986 [figures as received]. This has played a very great part in promoting the province's social and economic development and improving people's living standards. However, the current momentum of population growth has reminded experts and responsible officials that the issue cannot be taken lightly. According to estimates, under the impact of the present birth rate, the average number of young couples entering the age of marriage and child-bearing each year will be some 1.28 million during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and 1.45 million during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The peak period will extend until 1998.

This situation has spurred the province to adopt a series of measures to strictly control population growth. These include establishing a "population target responsibility system," promoting the correct view of birth among the masses, and so on. At the Fifth Session of the Sixth Sichuan People's Congress, which concluded at the end of April, a number of people's deputies appealed for the enactment of relevant rules and regulations to follow and rely on. If these measures can be properly implemented, there are hopes that the province's population growth rate can be put under control. This will play a certain part in controlling the population growth rate of the whole country.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 7 MAY

HK080446 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] After satisfactorily completing all the items on its agenda, the 27th meeting of the 6th Yunnan People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today in Kunming. Qi Shan, vice chairman of the Yunnan People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting's plenary session held today. [passage omitted]

The 27th meeting approved the appointment of (Zhao Jiadong) as chief procurator of the Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefectural People's Procuratorate of Yunnan Province and the appointment of (Yang Dingxiang) as chief procurator of the Honghe Hani-yi Autonomous Prefectural People's Procuratorate of Yunnan Province, and decided to relieve (Wang Guangnun) of his directorship of the provincial Department of Petroleum and Chemical Industries.

The 27th meeting of the 6th Yunnan People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a "resolution on approving Yunnan Province's final local accounts for 1986." [passage omitted]

A "resolution on strengthening family planning work and having the population growth under strict control," adopted by the 27th meeting of the 6th Yunnan People's Congress Standing Committee, demanded that people's governments at all levels urge all relevant departments to jointly promote family planning work, put the stress on densely populated areas and backward areas in family planning work, continue to advocate the painstaking style of work, and strengthen the management of family planning work conducted for floating population. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Guizhou's industrial output value in April rose by 22 percent over the same month last year. Output value for the January-April period was 2,821.8 million yuan, an increase of 17.5 percent on the same period last year and representing 31.7 percent of the year's plan. The increase was well balanced over various sectors. Phosphate ore production from January to April was 732,000 tons, an increase of 340 percent over the same period last year and representing 43.1 percent of the year's plan. Due to lack of water, power output in April showed a drop of 1.7 percent compared with March. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 87 HK]

LI PENG, OTHERS INSPECT HEILONGJIANG FIRE

OW121644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 12 May 87

[By reporter Zhang Chijian]

[Text] Harbin, 12 May (XINHUA) — According to a reporter's at the firefighting headquarters in Tahe, Heilongjiang, Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and Chen Junsheng, secretary general of the State Council and head of the firefighting command group, arrived in Tahe by plane today to inspect the forest fire north of the Xiufeng tree farm. Li Peng said that the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the whole nation are very much concerned with the fire in Daxinganling. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, and Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, he extended high respects to all the workers, commanders, and fighters fighting the Daxinganling fire, and profound regards to the fire victims. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1609 GMT on 12 May transmits a service to delete "Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission."]

Following the inspection, Li Peng was briefed by Zhou Wenhua, chief commander of the firefighting headquarters. Knowing that the blaze in the Daxinganling forest zone was not yet completely controlled and that there was still the danger of spreading, Li Peng pointed out: The most urgent task at present is to quickly extinguish this mountain fire that has gone on for days. We fight the fire with great resolve, taking advantage of the current favorable conditions of low temperature and moderate wind force, while rallying the forest police force, PLA units, and forestry workers to combat the blaze.

In the meantime, Li Peng said, we must properly care for the fire victims. Party and government organs must mobilize all social sectors to take good care of those who have been evacuated to other areas, making sure that they are properly fed, sheltered, and clothed. Lin Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; and He Daoquan, a leading member of PLA units in Heilongjiang, came with Li Peng. They also pledged that PLA units would provide all-out support to fight the fire in Daxinganling.

Leading comrades of the finance, commerce, railways, and civil affair ministries; the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment, and the Meteorological Bureau have also pledged their all-out support to fight the fire.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Heilongjiang Governor Hou Jie accompanied Li Peng during the inspection.

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13 May, 1987